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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 3)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 3)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

# Extend Dress Contract 10 Days! As Mayor Urges More Parley:

## JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 3

Jersey City, N.J., February 1, 1964

Price 10 Cents

### PROFITS

**GM Sales, Profit  
In 1963 Set High  
For Any Company**  
Firm Earned \$1,592,000,000  
On \$16,500,000,000 Sales;  
4th Period Highs Indicated

**Dillon: Nation Is Embarked  
On High Wave of Prosperity**

**The 'Dow' in Spotlight**  
Wall St's Interest Focuses on Surge  
In Index Toward Historic 800 Mark

**Steel Production**  
Shows 3.8% Gain

**Construction Bookings Rose to a Record in 1963**

**1964 Consumer  
Spending May  
Hit \$400 Billion**

**CBS Wins NFL Game  
Telecasts in '64 and '65  
With \$28.2 Million Bid**

**Award Covers 17 Pro Football  
Playing Dates in Each Year**

**Strong Gains Shown in Oil, Metal and Rail Profits**

**Armco's Net Rose  
To \$4.45 a Share  
In 1963 From \$3.10**

**3 MANUFACTURERS  
TO SPLIT SHARES**

**Du Pont Earnings  
Climbed 5% in '63  
To Reach a Record**

### and POVERTY

(From President Johnson's Economic Report to Congress)

AMERICANS today enjoy the highest standard of living in the history of mankind. But for nearly a fifth of our fellow citizens, this is a hollow achievement. They often live without hope, below minimum standards of decency. The per capita money income of these 36 million men, women, and children was only \$590 in 1962—against \$1,980 per capita for the nation as a whole. We cannot and need not wait for the gradual growth of the economy to lift this forgotten fifth of our nation above the poverty line. We know what must be done, and this nation of abundance can surely afford to do it.

THERE ARE TWO MAJOR PRONGS TO OUR SPECIFIC ATTACK ON POVERTY in America:

First, to enable every individual to build his earning power to full capacity; Second, to assure all citizens of decent living standards regardless of economic reverses or the vicissitudes of human life and health.

The first approach is the more fundamental. Let us deny no one the chance to develop and use his native talents to the full. Let us, above all, open wide the exits from poverty to the children of the poor:

1. **EDUCATION.** Poverty and ignorance go hand in hand:
  - Of families headed by a person with only a grade school education, 37 percent are poor. Of those headed by high school graduates, only 8 percent are poor.
  - We must upgrade the education of all our youth, both to advance human well-being and to speed the nation's economic growth.
  - But most vitally, and with Federal support, we must upgrade the education of the children of the poor, so they need not follow their parents in poverty.
2. **HEALTH.** The poor, and the children of the poor, are handicapped by illness and disability that could be avoided:
  - Largely as a result of the ill health that grows out of poverty, we rank below many other countries in the conquest of infant and maternal mortality, in average life expectancy and nutrition.
  - We must speed and intensify our efforts to make good health more accessible to the poor.
3. **SKILLS AND JOBS.** We need to help both young adults and older workers acquire marketable skills by the programs already indicated.
4. **COMMUNITY AND AREA REHABILITATION.** Concerted community action, with new federal assistance, can break the dismal and vicious cycle found in too many of our rural and urban areas:
  - The cycle of poverty: inadequate schools, dropouts, poor health, unemployment—creating delinquency, slums, crime, disease and broken families—thereby breeding more poverty.
  - The cycle of chronic depression: regions needing new economic uses for their idle or underutilized human and physical resources but too poor to provide them alone—and therefore unable to break out of their depression.
5. **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.** Forty-four percent of non-white families are poor. Deficiencies of education and health and continuing job discrimination depress the earnings of Negroes, and other nonwhites, throughout their lives. Even beyond civil rights legislation, the fight to end discrimination requires constructive action by all governments and citizens to make sure—in practice as well as in principle—that all Americans have equal opportunities for education, for good health, for jobs, and for decent housing.

THE SECOND PRONG OF THE ATTACK ON POVERTY IS TO PROTECT individuals and their families from poverty when their own earnings are insufficient because of age, disability, unemployment, or other family circumstances.

1. Too many of the poor and disabled today fail to receive aid under the eligibility requirements of our federal, state, and local network of programs of insurance and assistance.
  2. For the aged, enactment of the program for hospital insurance under social security is the first order of business.
  3. For the unemployed, permanent legislation to strengthen unemployment insurance is urgently needed, as indicated above.
- The tactics of our attack on this ancient enemy must be versatile and adaptable. For the sources of poverty vary from family to family, city to city.
- A solution will not be found in any single new program, directed from Washington and applied indiscriminately everywhere.
  - Instead, we urgently need to bring together the many existing programs—federal, state, local and private—and focus them more effectively in a frontal assault on the sources of poverty.
  - Most important, we shall encourage and assist communities and regions to develop their own plans of action; to mobilize their own resources as well as those available under federal programs.
- Only in this way can we assure that the federal funds devoted to the war on poverty—over \$1 billion of new funds in the first year—will be invested wisely.

## LABOR, SENIOR CITIZENS DEMAND:

## Remove Roadblocks to Medicare!

The battle to get medicare through Congress and into law in 1964 is underway. Encouraged by strong support from President Johnson, "golden age" clubs, labor groups and other supporters are hoping to clear the roadblocks which have hamstrung all previous efforts to deal with the critical problem of providing for the health needs of the aged.

Legislation which would provide hospital care insurance financed under the social security program was introduced in 1962 and narrowly defeated in the Senate. In the House, the Ways and Means Committee has bottled up action on medicare for the past 2 years.

## Problem Aids

Meanwhile, as Congress dawdles, the crisis facing the nation's elderly of meeting the burden of health care costs each day grows more acute.

The crux of the problem of paying for health care in old age is this: the average health costs of people over 65 is twice as high as that of younger people while the income of the older group is only half as large.

Almost every person over 65 must go to the hospital at least once. The stay of an elderly person in the hospital averages about 15 days; more than twice as long as the average stay of a younger person.

Yet only half of the couples headed by someone over 65 have incomes of as much as \$2,500 per year and only half of the elderly living alone have incomes of more than \$1,000.

The aged will find little solace from their burdens in the private health insurance programs. Half of the elderly have no health insurance, and much of the existing insurance is either pitifully inadequate or exorbitantly expensive.

## To Ease Burden

Now, Congress again will consider the King-Anderson bill; legislation that would go far in easing the burden of medical costs. King-Anderson is self-supporting. Its cornerstone is the proposition that persons can, and should, provide in advance—when they are working and can afford to pay—for the health costs they will face in old age.

The first barrier to its passage is the Ways and Means Committee. As the committee last month finally moved to consider the bill, supporters of medicare mobilized.

President Johnson met with a medicare delegation at the White House in a show of support. Later, in his State of the Union message, he listed King-Anderson as one of his top priority legislative items.

"This great nation, the most powerful of all nations," the President said, "should no longer continue to ask our old people to trade dignity and self-respect for hospital and nursing-home care."

## New York Hearing

Earlier, in New York City, hundreds of elderly people jammed City Hall to demonstrate support for King-Anderson at a special Saturday hearing called by Mayor Wagner. The audience overflowed one chamber room and packed another room into which the proceedings were broadcast.

One 73-year-old woman, straining to catch every word of the broadcast in the second chamber, told a New York Times reporter: "You hear all the reasons why we need this help over and over but the need and the fear is so dire, you never get bored."

ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Director Louis Rolnick testified that "the unmet health security needs of millions of elderly citizens is one of the most urgent pieces of unfinished business before the nation."

Attacking "the fantastic barrage of nonsense" released by the AHA, Rolnick declared that the issue was the simple proposition: "Will our citizens be given the opportunity to prepay during their working years for their health needs in their later years, or will they be asked to receive their health services on bonded knee as recipients of public charity?"

## On to Washington

Encouraged by the success of the New York hearings and the evident intention of the Johnson administration to give top priority to medicare, thousands of elderly people took their case directly to Washington during the week of January 20, as the Ways and Means Committee opened public hearings on the bill.

A Golden Ring Council delegation of 125 persons attended the second day of public officials, health experts and labor leaders, all with the intent of impressing upon the reluctant conservative-dominated committee that the U.S. must deal this year with the critical needs of its elderly.

Among those who testified eloquently on behalf of the Golden Ring Council, was its executive director, Zalmen J. Lichtenstein. Mrs. Alfred

Cannable, a young working housewife from Mt. Vernon, told the Congressmen why she had joined the busload of elders to Washington: "I would be glad to pay a dollar or 2 a month so that my parents would be protected now—and I would be protected later."

The Golden Ring delegation had numerous ILGWUers in its ranks, including Pearl Halpern, Minnie Rubenstein, Jack DeNola, Joseph Pistelli, Louis Panken.

## Many Testify

Also testifying at the Ways and Means hearings was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who called for "legislative inoculation" to prevent the personal disasters which accompany brutish lives of the elderly. "More persons were forced onto relief by medical illness in 1962 than were ever struck, in any one year, by paralytic polio," he reminded the committee.

Meany also declared that neither private insurance nor public assistance can meet the need for adequate hospital care at a cost the nation's aged can afford. The private insurance approach, he said, is doomed to failure because it is "impossible for any commercial insurance carrier to devise a policy that will adequately protect the aged at a cost they can afford."

Other civic leaders who spoke up for medicare included Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York and Governor John Hernandez of Wisconsin.

On another front, the need for constant vigilance against the quackery and health frauds which prey on the elderly was underscored by the opening of public hearings by a Senate subcommittee in California.

The incidence of frauds against the elderly has spiraled in recent years to the point where billions of dollars in sorely-needed savings are siphoned each year from the unsuspecting and gullible.

The elderly are prime victims of the quacks because many of them have little human contact as they grow older. They usually have no transportation to stores or medical centers and look forward to receiving mail, making them easy prey for the mail order fraud.

## In Memoriam



Group of senior citizens lay a wreath at the grave of President Kennedy. In foreground are Zalmen J. Lichtenstein, director of the Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens in New York and Pearl Halpern, Local 22 chair. Senior citizens attended the House Ways and Means hearings on medicare bill.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

## Fee Enterprisers' Seeking To Curb U.S. Job Services

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American people are being deluged by a propaganda campaign seeking to undercut the U.S. Employment Service. Behind the campaign are the private fee-charging agencies.

These agencies have a national group known as the National Employment Association (NEA), and judging by its publication, *The NEA News*, it seems far more interested in combatting USES than in meeting a far more serious problem of outrageous fees charged by many of its own members.

A little over a year ago NEA held a convention in Cleveland at which it called for Congressional investigation of USES. Its own news letter admitted that if major cutbacks are forced on USES "far more public support, increased business, greater prospects for growth will be the inevitable side benefits for private agency owners."



Most of the \$167,000 to be used largely in the attack on the Public Employment Service.

Private fee-charging agencies are now in the midst of a new campaign to raise an additional \$75,000 "to underwrite a Public Relations Legislative Council Program for our industry."

"Their campaign draws heavily upon false and misleading information, distortion of facts and the use of general scare phrases, with constant repetition of charges," says Robert C. Goodwin, administrator of the Bureau of Employment Service. He added that most of the charges have been repeatedly refuted by top state and federal officials in the employment security system.

Many of the NEA charges, though, have been picked up by reputable publications without a counter-check on the facts.

For example, few realize that the United States Employment Service is not a federal agency. It is a federal-state system composed largely of 32 state employment agencies and their 1,500 local offices around the country. The overwhelming local nature of the system is illustrated by the fact that of between 28,000 and 35,000 employees in the entire federal-state system, less than 1,000 are federal employees.

The contention that the private fee-charging agencies are being driven out of business is amusing in the light of the facts. In the last ten years the number of private agencies reporting under state employment insurance laws has increased 170 percent and their staffs have increased 220 percent. And this does not include the growth of many smaller agencies which do not report under the state unemployment insurance laws.

There are countries in the Free World where there are no private employment agencies. Here, such agencies, despite the fact they frequently charge heavy fees, have the freedom to grow and develop. Far from wiping out USES, continued abuses by the fee agencies could lead to their own demise.

## Speaking Out for Medicare



ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department Director Louis Rolnick calls for enactment of medicare at unusual Saturday afternoon hearings in New York City called by Mayor Wagner.

# Extend Dress Contract 10 Days As Mayor Urges More Parleys



Pres. David Dubinsky discusses issues in dress dispute during television interview. Vice Pres. Zimmerman warns of general strike call if union demands are ignored.

## Judy Bond Coughs-Up Another \$89,000; Total Is Now \$115G's

Rebuffed by courts and consumers and hemmed in by high-priced lawyers, Judy Bond continues to pay the price of anti-unionism.

As a direct result of the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal on December 18, 1963 to take the firm off the hook by hearing its appeal against an arbitrator's ruling that it must pay damages and welfare contributions under terms of the contract it violated, Judy Bond on January 3rd came through with \$89,000-plus. The plus is more than \$45,000 in interest making a total of \$134,727.16. It is not known what it paid its lawyers to fight its lost cause.

This raises the total of its payments for violations, underpayments, etc. to \$115,628.68. The amount includes \$33,361.33 paid in December 1962 for underpayments to shipping clerks, etc. The new payment includes \$61,100 damages for \$11.66 non-union produced garments.

## 17-Cent Rise, 35-Hour Week In Evan-Picone Cutter Terms

Formal signing of an agreement covering the recently organized cutters of Evan-Picone Inc., major sportswear producer of North Bergen, New Jersey, is imminent, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stalberg announced and this was reported by

## REINSTATEMENT BIDS BY ONEITA STRIKERS POSES CO. DILEMMA

More than 300 Oneita Knitting Mills strikers in Andrews, South Carolina on January 20 and 21 travelled 129 miles to attend National Labor Relations Board hearings in Charleston on the charges that the firm had com-

(Continued on Page 11)

turned out while the firm was covered by an ILGWU contract. But this is not the end of Judy Bond's disastrous anti-union policy. There are more payments to come as a result of the examination of its books and records for the last 3-month period during which it was under union agreement.

Examination of these books and records has now been completed and it is estimated that close to \$50,000 additional will have to be paid by the firm for violations and obligations to the welfare funds. The case is now before the impartial chairman. In view of experience thus far it is expected the firm will not contest his award.

Vice Pres. Moe Palkman, manager of Local 19, to the organization's membership on January 27. He stated that the cutters of the firm had already ratified the agreement following a meeting on January 17 at the office of Local 19 at which Stalberg and Palkman explained its terms.

Last November the union, by a vote of 42 to 9, won an NLRB representation election giving the right to be certified as the collective bargaining agent for the cutting department of the firm—an opening wedge to it.

(Continued on Page 11)

Eleventh-hour intervention by New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner may help to end an impasse in negotiations for a new collective agreement for 400,000 union members in the 8-state New York metropolitan dress market.

Late Thursday afternoon, a day before the old agreement was due to expire and on

hour before a meeting of the union's New York shop representatives, called to review the status of negotiations, and to vote on appropriate action, Wagner wired an appeal to leaders of the union and 5 employers associations to extend the agreement "for a period of 10 days to 2 weeks" to permit further negotiations.

He offered his services as a mediator, if this could be helpful, and asked Harry Uffler, the dress industry's veteran impartial chairman, to keep him informed of developments.

The union agreed to a 10-day extension, in deference to the Mayor, but ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Charles K. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, told the shop representatives, meeting at Manhattan Center, that if the employers failed to come up with a reasonable response to the union's demands within the 10-day period, the union would order a general strike.

There was some feeling at the meeting for rejecting the Mayor's request, and for declaring a general strike effective Monday, February 3, but union leaders pointed out that an immediate strike was impractical because the shops are not sufficiently busy. "There's no sense in striking unless we can be sure of hurting the employers," Pres. Dubinsky said, "and that means waiting until they're busy and have to make shipments."

### Only Beginning

He emphasized, however, that there would be a strike unless the employers agreed, in negotiations, to substantial improvements. But he told the meeting that getting a new agreement, either through negotiations or a strike, was only the beginning of the job that needed doing. "We have to enforce the agreement," he said, "and that isn't only the business agent's responsibility. It's the responsibility of all of our members, and especially of your shop representatives."

Zimmerman reported that negotiations had come to a halt on Wednesday, January 22, because they were hopelessly deadlocked, and it seemed that nothing could

be accomplished through further talks. The union began to make strike preparations.

A week later, with less than 3 days left before the expiration of the agreement, the employers seemed to undergo a change of heart, Zimmerman said, but the new attitude was short-lived. As of Thursday afternoon, their offers were "hollowly unacceptable."

In agreeing to Mayor Wagner's request for an agreement extension, the union made it clear that it was not overly optimistic about what could be accomplished through further negotiations. "I don't know whether there is a chance," Pres. Dubinsky said, "but I want to try it." Luigi Antonini, first vice president of the ILGWU and general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, presided at the meeting after it had been opened by the Dress Joint Board chairman, Murray Brender. Around 3,500 shop representatives and members of shop committees were present.

Mayor Wagner's telegram follows:

"I have been informed that the collective bargaining agreement in the dress industry is to expire tomorrow, January 31, 1964, and directly affects approximately 80,000 people. The dress industry of New York City is a very important segment of our economy and any cessation of work can cause serious hardships to the community at large.

"In view of the seriousness of your present negotiations, I urge the parties to intensify their efforts to reach an agreement before the expiration of the present agreement. If more time is needed to continue your negotiations, I suggest that the contract be extended for a period of 10 days to 2 weeks. I am asking Mr. Harry Uffler, the Impartial Chairman of the Dress Industry, to keep me informed of the progress of your negotiations and I stand ready to assist the parties if my personal intervention can be helpful."

ROBERT F. WAGNER

## Await Judge Decision In Blouse 'Trust' Case

Federal Judge Edward J. Weinfeld had not yet issued his decision on the move by the U.S. government to drop anti-trust charges against Blousemakers' Local 25 and others as Justice went to press. The move was made on January 13 on a Justice

Department application to drop a 5-year-old indictment and withdraw a civil suit filed some 3 years later.

In what was termed a bizarre twist, the State Belt Apparel Contractors' Association—one of the defendants—disseminated from the government's move. Judge Weinfeld laid the case over to January 17.

At the second appearance before Judge Weinfeld, John J. Galley, head of the New York City Office of the Anti-trust Division, stated that a re-examination of the indictment was made last June and that the Justice Department suggest-

ing dropping the case because the available evidence was insufficient to convict.

He said that the reappraisal had convinced the Anti-trust Division's lawyers that the government's case against Local 25 had glaring weaknesses. State Dept. said had been placed in the category of a complaining defendant.

Simon H. Rifkind, lawyer for Local 25, told Judge Weinfeld that 2 years ago the government had decided to pursue the civil action, first in an effort to obtain a consent decree. He implied that if this had been accomplished the government was ready then to drop the criminal action.

# Begin Parleys in Los Angeles Cloak, San Francisco Dress

Things began to buzz along the Pacific Coast last month as Los Angeles cloakmakers and San Francisco dressmakers started negotiating for new contracts covering about 3,400 ILGers in the 2 cities.

With the present Los Angeles cloak contract set to expire May 31, ILGers set contract demands and presented them to employers in preliminary conferences, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

Heading the list of demands are: a 10 percent wage increase, one week's vacation benefits paid directly by the employer, and various guaranteed hourly craft minimums for time and piece work in both complete garment and section shops.

The complete set of demands was discussed and approved at a well-attended meeting of executive board members of the 7 cloak locals, shop chairmen, and shop committees, held on January 22, reports Isidor Stenmar, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board. The meeting unanimously approved the recommendations of the joint board after hearing reports by Vice Pres. Otto and Manager Stenmar.

## 'Fringe' Demands

Other contract demands are as follows: extra time workers to be paid time and a half for overtime on weekdays and Saturdays based on gross earnings. Piece workers to be paid time and a half for overtime on weekdays and Saturdays on the basis of individual average hourly earnings.

An additional guaranteed paid holiday to all workers—either Washington's Birthday or New Year's Day. Payments to piece workers for legal holidays to be increased by \$3 per day.

Changes in the contract to strengthen the clauses concerning employers' obligations for contributions to the various benefit funds.

Graders to be added to union jurisdiction under contract control.

Strengthening of some clauses concerning enforcement of the sewing in of the ILGWU-Recovery Board label.

Other technical changes in the contract to give the union a bet-

ter opportunity for stricter control and enforcement.

Before the meeting started, the cloakmakers commemorated the memory of President Kennedy and watched a film of the late President's speech to the AFL-CIO convention on November 14.

Negotiations in the San Francisco dress industry also got under way last month for a new contract covering 400 workers in 8 plants.

Highlighting the union's demands are: a 10 percent increase in wages; a 15 percent increase above the present

minimums for all crafts except cutters; cutters minimums to be increased to \$115 per week; a 1 percent increase in retirement benefits contributions, bringing the total to 4 percent; 3 more paid holidays, making a total of 9½; and sick leave with pay up to 10 days.

Vice Pres. Otto, who attended one of the conferences, reports that, although the employers agree on most of the non-cost items, negotiations are expected to speed up once the New York dress situation is clarified.

## Court Raps Ken Lee For Stalling S'East

After 4 years of delaying tactics, Ken Lee Inc., an Atlanta sportswear manufacturer, appears at the end of its non-union chapter in U.S. appellate court has ordered the company to comply with an earlier NLRB ruling which found the company had committed unfair labor practices and ordered it to bargain collectively with the ILGWU.

According to Southeast Region Director E.T. Kohrer, Ken Lee has attempted to hamstring efforts to unionize its employees through coercion, delays, firings and a host of other unfair labor practices. Despite union protests, NLRB complaints and court orders, it has continued in a policy of stubborn anti-unionism.

The record goes back to March 1960, when the NLRB conducted a representation election at the plant. Lee has attempted to hamstring efforts by the company kept the election in doubt until December 1961 when certain challenged ballots were opened. The result was an ILGWU victory and its certification by the NLRB as bargaining agent.

During the 21-month period in which the election was in doubt, the company repeatedly violated the law in attempts to prevent the ILGWU from becoming the bargaining agent for Ken Lee workers.

## Board Orders

In July 1962, the NLRB ordered the company to stop threatening, intimidating, coercing and spying upon its employees and to reinstate for last time 10 workers who had been unjustly fired or laid off. The board also ordered Ken Lee to bargain collectively with the ILGWU on the wage, hours and working conditions of its employees.

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans in January 1963 upheld the certification of the ILGWU and ordered the company to end its coercive practices. In compliance with this court order, Ken Lee agreed, in July 1962, to pay over \$6,000 in back pay to the 10 unjustly discharged workers.

The latest appellate court ruling upholds the portion of the NLRB decision relating to Ken Lee's violation of the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain with the union. It orders the company to the bargaining table with the ILGWU or face the possibility of legal sanctions.

According to Vice Pres. Angela Bambare, Upper South Department manager, the complaint is based upon charges filed by the ILGWU, after the company had repeatedly violated the law in attempting to discourage membership in the union.

The Upper South Department began an organizing campaign among state employees in August 1963. During the next 10 weeks, a majority of the employees signed authorization cards.

When the company became aware of the intensity of pro-ILGWU sentiment among its workers, it attempted to coerce them into rejecting the union. On October 8, 1963, 16 workers were fired; 4 days later, another pro-ILGers lost her job.

Following an investigation, the labor board has issued a complaint alleging 18 violations of the law. A hearing has been scheduled for February 24.

## Another ILG 'First'



Mr. and Mrs. David Ayala (she is a member of N.Y. Belt Local 40) proudly introduce their son, Orlando, the first baby born in New York City in 1964. Orlando made his grand entrance at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Day at Women's Hospital.

## Coast ILG Conquers Old Arizona Holdout

Another longtime holdout in Arizona has fallen to an ILGWU organizing campaign. The winners are 50 workers at Nova Denim of Scottsdale, Arizona who recently voted to make the union their bargaining agent.

According to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, workers at the plant voted 28-18 for the union in a January 22 representation election.

This is the third election won by the ILGWU in Arizona in recent months. Cherryville Manufacturing Co., employing 65 workers, and Seris of Arizona, employing 20, were previously organized.

Nova Denim is one of the most important firms in Arizona and has been resisting organizing efforts by the ILGWU for the past few years. Sam Schwartz, Pacific Coast director of organization, and James Bacon, Arizona organizer, conducted the drive with the assistance of other union officers.

## Ask Reid Poll

The Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board has filed for election at the second largest of Rose Marie Reid's knitwear plants, this one located in Van Nuys, California.

A previous attempt to organize this plant, which employs 200 workers, was stalled last year when another union intervened.

The 4 plants of Rose Marie Reid in the Los Angeles area, now owned by Mustangwear, employ a total of 1,000 workers.

## Education Liaison Set for Americas

A liaison committee will be established to improve labor education programs in the Western Hemisphere. Through the Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT), the new unit will act as a contact agency between North American and Latin American labor groups.

This action was adopted at the first Inter-American conference of labor education directors held in Mexico City last month.

ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler participated in seminar sessions dealing with developing means leading to better labor education programs and methods of instruction.

Among the primary functions of the newly formed committee will be the channeling of teachers and other technical personnel between countries.

## NLRB Charges Cite Stein Uniform in Md. On Firings, Coercion

The general counsel of the NLRB has issued a complaint and notice of hearing against the Stein Uniform Co. of Glen Burnie, Maryland charging it with numerous violations of the law including the firing of 15 plant employees for supporting the ILGWU.

## JUSTICE

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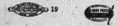
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## S'East Politics Confab



Contingent of ILGers from various locals in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida at annual COPE area conference held last month in Atlanta. With the delegates were A. J. Barker, national director of COFE, Southeast Region Director E. T. Kohrer, Assistant Director Nick Romano, and Business Agents Joe Ferguson, Mary Cameron, Lene Young, Harry Berger and Ben Demasavage.

## Town Meeting



Winnipeg ILGers crowd Scott Memorial Hall to hear report by Vice Pres. Bernard Shane on Canadian garment conditions.

## Poirier Assistant Manager Of Montreal Dressmakers

Gerard Poirier, veteran of the ILGWU's historic 9-month strike against Ideal Dress in 1937, has been appointed assistant manager of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union. Vice Pres. Bernard Shane announced the appointment after its approval by the Dressmakers Joint Board.

Poirier, 50, has been a union member since November 23, 1937. As a cutter, he participated in the strike against the huge Ideal Dress firm and subsequently worked in the Montreal industry for the next 19 years.

He has been a business agent since September 1946. Poirier, the father of 2 daughters, is a member of an ILGWU family with 2 brothers, a sister and a sister-in-law in the trade.

Vice Pres. Shane also announced the appointment of Roger Messier, 49, as business agent. Messier has been a member of the union since 1936 and was formerly chairman of Local 205. He has been an organizer on the staff since July 1953.



Gerard Poirier

accounts of 79 and 92 percent respectively. The welfare fund has a surplus of 10 percent.

G.O. Levitan, administrator of the funds, reported on the 20 years of progress. Vice Pres. Shane and Business Agent Al Maslanka represented the ILGWU at the meeting; Mos Lipman, honorary president, and Bernard Vinberg, president, represented the Fashion Accessories Manufacturers' Association.

### Accessories Fund

Labor and management marked the 20th anniversary of welfare funds and industrial peace in the Montreal fashion accessories industry with a joint meeting. Both sides stressed the value of cooperation in relations within the industry which employs 700 workers in 30 shops.

Since the fund started, about \$100,000 has been contributed by employers and an additional \$22,000 derived from investment income. About 73 percent of the gross total has been paid out in benefits.

Income from the welfare funds, including health, sick benefit and vacation funds, amounts to \$625,000. The retirement fund, inaugurated in 1957, had an income of \$16,000 and the severance pay fund, inaugurated in 1956, had a \$10,000 income.

The retirement and severance pay funds have sizable surpluses.

### Saskatchewan Doctors Staying With Health Plan

When the medical aid program in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan was first introduced, the prediction was made that doctors by the hundreds would leave for other parts of Canada. Instead of that happening, there are now more doctors in Saskatchewan than when the plan went into operation—899 in 1962 and 925 now.

### Italian-American Amity



At recent City Hall reception, Italy's President Antonio Segni presents New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner with stone removed from Verrazano Castle near Florence, which will be cemented into foundation of Verrazano-Narrows Bridge now being built. Present at event was First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, at left.

# Set Up Payment Guidelines In Winnipeg Severance Fund

The first severance fund in the Winnipeg area, covering more than 800 workers in the area coat and suit industry, became operative for making payments on January 1, following 2 years of fund accumulations, it is reported by Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

Terms for the payment of coat and suit severance benefits were agreed upon and a supplementary agreement signed at a January 22 meeting of Canada ILGWU officers and representatives of the manufacturer's association.

The conferees also agreed to revisions in the operation of the coat and suit health and welfare benefit fund.

### Sportswear Parleys

At the same time, according to Vice Pres. Shane, negotiations for a severance fund in the sportswear industry are still in progress.

The existing agreement between the sportswear manufacturer association and the union has a provision giving the ILGWU the right to open negotiations during the life of the contract on any of the following terms: establishment of severance or retirement funds; election of an impartial chairman; and sewing in of the union label.

Rules and regulations covering payments from the coat and suit severance fund were announced at the January 22 meeting. The fund was established in December 1961 and began accumulating funds from that date. On January 1, 1964, it became eligible to make its first benefit payments.

Under the plan, employers pay 1 percent of the total payroll into the severance fund. If a firm goes out of business, the covered employees are entitled to receive 1 week's wages for each year of employment at the firm, up to a maximum of 16 weeks.

In the event of a closing, an employee will receive an immediate payment of 25 percent of his total benefit. The balance will be made as supplementary unemployment insurance benefits divided up to a maximum of 48 weeks. Minimum weekly payment is \$12.50.

Employees will also be eligible for severance benefits in the event of plant reorganization or layoffs through staff reductions.

Leading negotiations for the supplementary agreements were Vice Pres. Shane, Frank Bagolie, Western Canada Manager, and business agents Marcus Teulier and Phil Chmielowiec.

### Industry Advances

Speaking to a general meeting of about 800 Winnipeg ILGers, Vice Pres. Shane reported that

conditions in the Canadian garment industry were "in much better shape in 1963 than in the previous year."

"Although there were shifts in styling of garments in the past year, we find that there were more garments sold in 1963 than in 1962," he said.

He pointed out that the ladies garment industry in Canada was employing more people than ever before; that wages in the garment trades had generally been raised about 10 to 15 percent in the past 2 years; that welfare and retirement benefits had been increased; and that 95 percent of all Canada ILGers were now covered by retirement agreements and sick, health, hospital and death benefits.

Shane also stressed the importance of employee vigilance in

making sure that all garments had a union label sewn in. He cited the showing of the label detail by hundreds of Canada retailers as evidence of the "coming of age" of the Canadian union label.

Finally, Shane praised the organizational work of Western Canada Manager Bagolie and the area's business agents. "I am happy to hear a report that we have gained close to 300 members in Winnipeg through the efforts of Frank Bagolie and his staff," he said.

Late last month, Vice Pres. Shane and Manager Bagolie visited some large cities in western Canada on an organizational tour. They met with members of Edmonton, Alberta Local 568 and Edmonton employer groups regarding improvements in working conditions and then moved on to Vancouver, British Columbia where they coordinated organizing activities.

### Severance Signing



At the Winnipeg severance fund guideline signing: Seated, from left, B. Goldberg, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and Western Canada Manager, Frank Bagolie. Standing, from left to right, Jack Shapiro, Max Kaplan, Ted Jacob, S. Feldman, M. Neaman, and ILGWU Business Agents Marcus Teulier, Phil Chmielowiec.

# Paradise Linking Spurs Organizing In Toronto Blouse

Paradise Classics, one of the first Toronto area shirt blouse firms to be organized, has agreed to terms with Sportswear Local 199 which will bring wage increases and other gains to 90 workers.

Under the terms of the agreement, workers will get an immediate weekly boost of \$1.

The firm will pay 1 percent of the gross payroll, from January 1, 1964, into the sick benefit fund operated by the local.

In addition, the contract contains a provision for continued negotiations for the establishment of 2 weeks paid vacations and paid legal holidays.

The pact signing has given a shot in the arm to the union drive to organize the Toronto shirt blouse industry. This industry has expanded at a rapid rate in recent years and the local is in the midst of a vigorous organizing campaign to bring union benefits to its workers.

### Agreement Signed

With Ontario Minister of Labor Rountree on hand, Local 199 and the Toronto Sportswear Manufacturers' Association signed their recently negotiated sportswear agreement on January 12. Attending the luncheon were Local 199 chairman Roger Tanaka, local secretary K. O'Leary,

local staff members and officers of the manufacturers association.

Toronto Cloak Manager Sam Krashinsky described the significant details of the agreement: a 7 percent wage increase for piece workers, a \$3 weekly hike for all time workers except makers who will receive a \$5 bonus and increases in sick fund benefits.

Both sides pointed out that although the bargaining was difficult, the 25-year history of collective bargaining success in the industry had been maintained. With the beginning of the new year, Toronto ILGers are intensifying their organizational drive and union label penetration. Assistant Manager A. Magerman, who is directing both activities, reports that label fashion shows and label committees are being organized in several Canadian cities.

He also reports a significant increase in inquiries coming into union-made garments may be purchased.

# Ask Apparel Import Rules; Oppose More Tariff Cuts

The ILGWU told the U.S. Tariff Commission and the Committee on Trade Information that it opposed any further cuts in tariffs on apparel and textiles and recommended that foreign trade in all these items be regulated through appropriate international agreements. The testimony was presented in the course of protracted hearings held by these governmental agencies in connection with the pending negotiations on tariffs scheduled for later in the year.

The union's views were presented in a detailed statement and in personal testimony by Dr.

Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director, jointly with Milton Fried, ACTA research director, at public hearings in Washington on January 22.

In taking the position against

any tariff cuts for apparel, the union spokesmen emphasized that the position of the domestic industry was aggravated in recent years by a sharp rise in the level of imports. Until about a decade ago, with the exception of a few items, apparel imports were insignificant. Beginning in the 1950's however, first at a relatively slow tempo, and thereafter at an accelerated pace, imports of apparel have exhibited remarkable growth. Between 1953 and 1962, for example, apparel imports increased more than 5-fold with further increases recorded in 1963.

## Disruptive Influence

The nature of competition in the garment industry is such, it was pointed out, that even a relatively small volume of imports exerts a disruptive influence on the conditions in the industry. Even at the existing tariff levels, imports have grown at an abnormally high pace. Further tariff cuts are only prone to heighten cut-throat competition for business, increase mortality among the firms in the industry, and hold back improvements in the living standards of industry workers.

Already, it was noted, U.S. tariffs and import practices are among the most liberal in the world. On the other hand, garments exported from the United States are subject and only to custom duties but frequently to other non-tariff barriers and to outright restrictive practices. Thus, the industry in this country is already at a disadvantage as compared with the overseas producers.

The union spokesmen also noted that the problem of ever-mounting imports of apparel arises from the nature of apparel manufacturing itself and from certain post-war economic developments overseas. Apparel manufacturing requires relatively little capital investment and is a ready source of employment for unskilled and semi-skilled workers who are abundant in the backward and the underdeveloped countries of the world. Recent improvements in transportation and communication have made it possible to overcome the barriers of time and space which heretofore were formidable obstacles to sustained large scale export of apparel from distant parts of the world to the U.S.

Irresponsible promoters in this country, in an effort to by-pass the domestic apparel manufacturing industry and the wage levels and labor standards achieved through collective bargaining, have encouraged off-shore garment manufacturers with technical guidance, financial assistance, advice on styling and merchandising and managerial know-how. More recently a few of these interests have become international "run-arounds" by setting up their own apparel factories overseas and designed principally for export to the U.S.

## Postwar Explosion

The most important single factor accounting for the postwar explosion of apparel shipments from overseas producers to the U.S., however, is the great difference between wages in American garment factories and in their off-shore counterparts.

This differential is overwhelmingly in favor of foreign (Continued on Page 11)

# President Names Esther Peterson Consumer's Aide



Esther Peterson, President Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, and her son, Lars, 17, are shown using slide rule as they shop in Washington suburban supermarket. The newly named consumer aide believes that weights, measures and other labeling on some food packages are often confusing.

The American housewife, the woman with the family market basket on her arm and the family budget on her mind, will not be forgotten or ignored, if the President can help it.

President Lyndon B. Johnson believes that American consumers need a better break and he has named Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson to represent them as a special aide at the White House.

The job comes as a signal honor to organized labor, since Mrs. Peterson, who was named Chief of the Women's Bureau and Assistant Secretary of Labor by President John F. Kennedy, comes from a labor background.

Originally a teacher, Mrs. Peterson has worked for the ILGWU, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, represented the American trade union movement abroad where her husband was stationed as a member of the State Department, and worked closely with the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mrs. Peterson's last position with the labor movement was as legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. Her husband, Oliver A. Peterson, is a labor adviser in the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs.

While retaining her present post in the Department of Labor, Mrs. Peterson will direct a consumer affairs office in the White House in order that the Johnson administration will be in a position to give the consumer prompt government protection when he needs it.

As director of the Women's Bureau, Mrs. Peterson has been deeply concerned with women's problems, and has represented the Department of Labor at Congressional hearings on legislation of interest to women in general and consumers in particular.

In accepting the "tremendous challenge" of representing America's consumers at the White House level, Mrs. Peterson emphasized her support of the "truth-in-labeling" bill sponsored by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and the "truth-in-packaging" bill proposed by Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Consumers, she said, "shouldn't have to take a slide rule" into a supermarket to figure out the best values among an assortment of odd-sized food and household packages.

Also, interest and credit charges should be stated simply, she said, remarking that "some of the most pitiful letters I get are from people in the low-income groups who really just mortgage themselves away."

Mrs. Peterson said that there was a great need for a consumer movement in the nation. Therefore, she deemed it particularly important that housewives write to her on their problems and needs and offer suggestions for remedying evil practices against consumers.

She had special praise for the work of the 11-member Consumer Advisory Council, the group appointed by President John F. Kennedy.

"We will be building on what they have done. We have come a long way, but not far enough," she stated.

## Person to Person



As ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky stands by, President Lyndon B. Johnson transacts some of the nation's business via phone communication. Occasion was recent meeting in White House of Labor-Management Advisory Committee, on which Dubinsky serves.

# Dubinsky Labor Head Of Brotherhood Week

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky has been named as national chairman [representing labor] of Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which will be observed February 16-23.

Serving in a similar capacity on behalf of management will be John I. Snyder, president of U.S. Industries, Inc., manufacturers of computer equipment, whose views on solving the problems of automation have been widely publicized.

In a statement following his appointment, Pres. Dubinsky said:

"Brotherhood is basic to the faith of labor.

"In terms of earnings, brotherhood means that all men—and women—should be paid on the basis of their talents and contributions to society and not on the basis of any artificial distinctions of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

"In terms of public office, brotherhood means the elevation of the wisest, most dedicated and most able to high position, judged on their merits as human beings and useful citizens.

"In terms of greater health, security, housing, education, brotherhood means equal opportunity to medical facilities, to health and welfare plans, to a decent home and to higher education for every family and its children.

"The concept of brotherhood is not only good in and for itself, because it means that people can live together in peaceful understanding; brotherhood also means a richer life, for only by developing all talents to the full can man derive the most from the collective ingenuity, talents and hard work of mankind.

"Labor is pleased to join with all others in the human family, around the earth, to break down the barriers of ignorance, prejudice, and man's inhumanity to man."

In his remarks, Snyder said:

"We live in an amazing age—an age in which man has begun the conquest of space and has achieved wonders of progress in the development of new industrial technologies, but the social scientists are lagging behind the physical scientists and true brotherly love remains a dream in too many places. Man is still too slow to judge his fellow beings on the basis of their coloration, or the church they attend, or the sound of their names.

"Each of us, in our daily lives, can do much to help mankind achieve true brotherhood. We must all learn not merely to preach it, but really to practice it, and we must work to abolish intolerance wherever and whenever the opportunity to do so offers itself."



# NAGLER YOUTH CENTER

**T**HOUSANDS of young people in Israel's port city of Haifa and surrounding areas are enjoying the manifold facilities of the Isidore Nagler Youth Center, named after the late general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board who in his lifetime devoted so much effort on behalf of youths and the Israeli labor movement. At impressive ceremonies held recently, ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg dedicated the center, located at Kiriat Chaim, a workers' suburb of Haifa. To honor the memory of Nagler, the ILGWU contributed \$100,000 toward building the \$500,000 center.

The dedication ceremony was held despite a sudden downpour; an unusual occurrence in that country but one which failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the participants.

Immediately after the ceremony, hundreds of youngsters took over the center, giving the recreational facilities a very thorough workout. With existing limited facilities in the area overtaxed by rapid population growth, the Nagler center should prove to be a great boon to the young people of Haifa.

A handsome, white building, it features clean, modern design, and has rooms for classes, arts and crafts, club rooms and meeting places, including a 10-seat auditorium. Built by the Haifa municipal government and the Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, the Nagler Youth Center will service Arab as well as Jewish young people in the area.

In addition to Stulberg, who was accompanied by his wife, Beebe, participants in the ceremonies included Mrs. Pauline Nagler, widow of the late cloak leader; Haifa Mayor Abba Khoushy; Joseph Almog, Israeli Minister of Development; and Isaiiah Avrech of the Histadrut executive committee.

Voting his gratification that the ILGWU had participated in establishment of the youth center, Stulberg pointed out that Nagler's three major interests had been the ILGWU, the cloak industry and the Israeli labor movement.

He stated that the center named after Nagler in Haifa was a fitting corollary to the Isidore Nagler Hall, the dormitory of the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York; Nagler long had been a trustee of this institution.

A message was sent by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, who voiced regrets at not being able to be present, and stated he was very much impressed with the appearance of the center from the photographs he had seen.

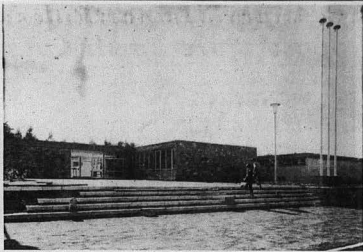
During his 10-day stay in Israel, Stulberg met with a number of leading government and labor figures, including the nation's president, Zalman Shazar. Their hour-long conference ranged over a broad spectrum of international and American topics.

Stulberg also visited the ILGWU-sponsored hospital in Beersheba in the Negev Desert, and the Luigi Antonini Stadium and the Joseph Breslaw Trade School in Haifa. The Beersheba hospital, the only one in the Negev area, is in the midst of an important expansion program.

The Breslaw Trade School, named after the late cloak pressers' leader, teaches trades to young girls, most of whom are refugees from Morocco and Algeria.

Stulberg also visited Italy where he met with labor and government leaders. He attended the opening of the Italian parliament and witnessed the installation of the government of Premier Aldo Moro. In Rome he also conferred with the U.S. labor attaché and with Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Saragat and Deputy Premier Pietro Nenni.

Back in New York, on January 15, he gave a detailed report on the trip and dedication ceremonies at a meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board, the body which Isidore Nagler headed for many years.



Clean-cut white exterior of the Isidore Nagler Center (top) complements the landscape of Israeli port city of Haifa. (Second row, left) ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg speaks at the center's dedication ceremonies. (Second row, right) Beautiful new lounge is an important part of center's many recreational facilities. (Third row, left) Nagler library will contain an extensive collection of books for all age groups. (Third row, right) Stulberg describes his trip at a meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board, body which Nagler headed. (Bottom, left) Mrs. Pauline Nagler cuts the tape marking center's official opening. In background are Haifa Mayor Abba Khoushy and Joseph Almog, Israeli Minister of Development and other dignitaries. (Bottom, right) Stulberg speaks at the graduation ceremonies of the Afro-Asian Institute conducted by Histadrut.



## Puerto Rican Hospitality



During recent tour of Puerto Rico, members of New York Dressmakers' Local 22 met with island's Governor Luis Munoz Marin at his summer home. Among group shown with Governor in picturesque garden setting are Jerry Schoon, Local 600-501 manager, Alberto Salchek, director of organizing on island, Saby Nehama, director of Local 22 Spanish department, Mania Calera, business agent, and Dr. Francisco Berio, consultant on health, welfare funds of Local 600-601.

## Label Display Posters Adorn Store Windows Across U.S.

The prize-winning union label ad, "The Greatest Creed," has become a showcase attraction throughout the country.

Some 6,000 posters of the label advertisement have been printed and are being displayed in stores, libraries, church halls, factories and union halls, reports Min Matheson, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department.

Also, some 300,000 leaflets of the ad which stresses the need to attain the ideal of universal brotherhood, have been distributed to shoppers from coast to coast.

As a result of friendly approaches to store managers or owners by specially formed committees of ILGWers, many small retail apparel outlets and large department stores publicly endorsed the advertisement when it ran in more than 100 newspapers across the nation on December 2.

More than 600 such stores in 15 states supported the label promotion drive by listing the

names of their firms alongside the ILGWU label when it appeared in newspapers in their respective areas.

This advertising experiment has convinced store owners that this link with the union label is mutually advantageous and their cooperation along similar lines with future label ads has been greatly enhanced.

In some instances, label ads bearing store endorsements contained unique features. In Pennsylvania, Shamokin, Sunbury and Pottsville headed their list of stores with "The smartest styles in women's and children's wear bearing the ILGWU Label may be

found in these stores." In Philadelphia, stores were listed on a neighborhood basis. St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, placed the stores by city shopping areas.

Following is a random sampling of the number of stores in key cities and districts subscribing to the union label ad promotion: St. Louis, Mo. (189); Kansas City, Mo. (52); Minneapolis, Minn. (28); Tulsa, Okla. (28); Haddonfield, Pa. district (44); Wilkes-Barre district (24); Reading-Pottstown district (30); Philadelphia, Pa. (74); Richmond, Va. (12); and La Crosse, Wis. (12).

The overall effect of this phase of the newly inaugurated programs devised by the union label department has been that more and more consumers are heeding the union's appeal to "Look for this union label when you shop for women's and girl's apparel."

## Focus 'Don't Buy Judy Bond' On Consumers and Retailers

Greatly encouraged by mounting evidence that consumers are heeding its "Don't Buy Judy Bond" appeal, the ILGWU is now waging a stepped up campaign aimed at further shrinking the sales of the runaway blouse firm during the peak Easter season.

Both consumers and store owners are the focal points of the union's intensified drive, reports Min Matheson, director of the Union Label Department.

As part of this newly devised program of action, more than 5,000 letters have been sent to top executives of large department stores and owners of apparel, and women's specialty shops across the nation, requesting their support of the union's appeal to not place orders for Judy Bond blouses.

According to John Denaro, the department's assistant director who is in charge of its overall activities against Judy Bond, the following letter over the signature of General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg was sent on January 30 to store owners and managers:

"We are a responsible organization with a 59-year reputation for fostering industrial stability so important to retailers concerned with reliable resources.

"We'd like to give you a few

facts about the serious and prolonged labor dispute we have with Judy Bond Blouses."

"The strike was forced on us when Judy Bond abruptly severed a full generation of mutually satisfactory relations and 'locked out' the workers whose skills had helped build its reputation. Judy Bond refused to bargain collectively as required by law. The enclosed clipping from Women's Wear Daily tells the story. Damages let stand by the United States Supreme Court against Judy Bond for union contract violations now reach \$108,862.14.

"You as a careful merchant may well wonder what being placed in the middle of so serious a national labor dispute may cost you in sales.

"A powerful campaign is underway emphasizing the slogan DON'T BUY JUDY BOND BLOUSES. It is having its effect on actual sales and general store

prestige. The 450,000 members of this union, eighty percent of them women, are receiving strong support from 17 million trade union families. Close to fifteen million leaflets and shopping bags have been hand distributed to consumers as they enter the stores. Millions more are on the way.

"Why should you buy what's harder to sell? Why should you be 'in the middle' of a continuous labor dispute?

"We respectfully appeal to you to DON'T BUY JUDY BOND until this firm is brought to the conference table. We feel that this is truly a case where your own self-interest parallels the clear justice of the union position, as indicated by the U.S. Supreme Court action."

On the consumer appeal level, a series of new leaflets have been printed and are being distributed to shoppers throughout the country.

## S'East Chgts Political Fight on 'Hate' Outfits

A large contingent of ILGWU political activists from Georgia, South Carolina and Florida met with some 300 representatives of other unions last month to help develop plans to combat anti-labor and other extremist views that the "radical right" will expound in the 1964 elections.

The forum was the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education area conference held in Atlanta. Principal speakers at the event were Al Barkan, national director of CIOPE, and Congressmen Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Charles Weiner (D-Ga.).

Barkan warned that the survival of labor unions is at stake in the political battle against the "radical right" and "hate" groups. He called on all conference members to start working as soon as they returned home in mobilizing their forces toward electing liberal candidates to Congress this year.

Congressman Pepper emphasized that labor's influence on local and national issues could be enhanced only if more working people engaged in political activities. By participating in register-

ing voters and house-to-house canvassing, workers could have considerable impact on the outcome of this year's elections, he said.

Congressman Weiner warned that the "hate voices stifled in Dallas will soon be full cry again"—this time directing their venom against President Johnson and his liberal legislative program.

The conference agenda included the viewing of 3 films: "The Extremists," a documentary outlining the philosophy and tactics of various "hate" groups; President John F. Kennedy's address to the last AFL-CIO convention in New York; and President Johnson's State of the Union message. This was followed by panel discussions on methods aimed at defeating the impact of the "radical right" philosophy on the voters.

## 'Pressing' Business



New York Times editor A. H. Raskin discusses "Labor and the Press" at Local 22 forum. At right, Manager Isaac Breslow.

## Raskin at '22' Scans Labor News Coverage

The tendency of most newspapers to write about labor matters only when there is a strike or a hint of corruption was discussed by A.H. Raskin, member of the editorial board of the New York Times, in the second of a series of forums conducted by New York Dressmakers' Local 22 on January 22.

Raskin spoke on "Labor and the Press" to more than 150 members of the local who met at Local 22 headquarters. He described the attempts by certain congressional committees to smear unions by publicizing the corruption of a tiny part of the labor

movement.

The inclination of editors to print only the negative news gives the reading public a false picture of the labor movement, he said. Newspapers rarely print stories about the positive accomplishments of the unions and this trend is likely to get worse, he maintained, as editors assign reporters to the labor beat who have little knowledge of the movement.

The solution, he suggested, would be for more newspapers to assign reporters who could cover labor news exclusively and become experts in the field.

## 40 at Jo-Dan Sports Co. Gain in Upper South Pact

Forty ILGWers working at the Jo-Dan Sportswear Co. of Milton, Delaware will receive more in wages, minimums and paid vacations as the result of a recently concluded agreement negotiated by the Upper South Department, reports Vice President Bambar, department manager.

Under the terms of the 3-year agreement, operators' minimums have been raised from \$1.45 per hour to \$1.57 per hour, or \$35 for a 35-hour week.

Time workers will receive a 5-cent hourly increase as of January 1, 1964, with an additional 5-cent hourly hike on January 1, 1965.

Piece workers will get a 3 percent increase as of January 1, 1964, followed by a 5 percent boost on January 1, 1965. Finally, all workers at the plant will receive a second week's paid vacation. Heading up the Jo-Dan negotiating team for the union were

Upper South Assistant Manager Joseph Shine, Business Agent Harvey Haffner and Dorothy Nash, shop chairlady.

## '22' Capital-Trip Mar. 6; Concert Tickets on Sale

New York Dressmakers' Local 22 is sponsoring a trip to Washington and a visit to the grave of President Kennedy for the weekend of March 6. Price of the trip is \$31, which includes hotel and sightseeing charges. Reservations are now being accepted at the Local 22 education department, in Room 617 at 218 West 49th St.

# YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by Sidney Margolius

The ILGWU Label Department continues to supply more than 200 union publications in the United States and Canada with its special single-panel cartoon feature, "Your Money's Worth," which has achieved the largest circulation of its kind. Prepared by Sidney Margolius, the nation's outstanding consumer authority and author of the consumer feature column that appears regularly in Justice; the cartoon has won millions of readers with its hard dollars-and-sense impact. Each panel illustrates 2 union labels, one of them being the ILGWU label.

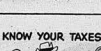
## YOU CAN SAVE UP TO \$400...



...WHEN FINANCING EVEN A HIGHER-PRICE CAR IF YOU BORROW DIRECTLY FROM THE SAME BANK THAT FINANCES THE DEALER'S INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS. THAT'S BECAUSE BANKS AND FINANCE COMPANIES PREFER TO DEALER 30 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE FINANCE CHARGES YOU PAY. THIS IS KNOWN AS THE "DEALER'S RESERVE." BY FINANCING DIRECTLY, YOU ALSO OBTAIN CAN SAVE 20 PER CENT OF THE COLLATERAL INSURANCE EMPLOYED BY DEALERS AND FINANCE COMPANIES TO PROTECT THEM FROM LOSS IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON SHOES.



**CREDIT UNIONS ALSO ARE INDEPENDENT SOURCES FOR CASH LOANS.** MANY BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS CHARGE ONLY 6-8 PER CENT FOR CASH LOANS. DEALERS MAY CHARGE 8-12 PER CENT WHEN CARDS AND 8-12 PER CENT ON USED CARS.



## MAKE MONEY OUT OF YOUR WATER FAUCET



**ALWAYS READ THE LABEL ON CANNED GOODS.** READY-TO-SERVE GOODS TO SEE WHAT YOU ARE GETTING. PERMANENT LABEL REQUIREMENT THAT THE INGREDIENTS BE LISTED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON SHOES.



## CONGRESS IS RELUCTANT

TO PASS THE TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING LAW PROPOSED BY SENATOR HAWT AND OTHER CONSUMER-INTEREST CONGRESSMEN. YOU MAY HAVE TO BE YOUR OWN PACKAGING PROGRAMS. THEY CAN'T DEPEND ON APPEARANCE—MANY PACKAGES LOOK ALIKE TODAY BUT WHEN YOU OPEN THEM, ALWAYS CHECK TO SEE THE ACTUAL NET WEIGHT. OFTEN YOU WILL FIND THE PACKAGE WHICH DOES NOT MEET THE WEIGHT IN THE NET TYPE ALSO GIVES YOU THE LEAST FOR YOUR MONEY.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON TEXTILE PRODUCTS.



## KNOW YOUR TAXES

IF YOU PAY MORE THAN YOU LEGALLY NEED TO YOU SHOULD, MORE THAN YOUR SHARE OF THE TAX LOAD, HERE IS A CHECK LIST OF POTENTIAL REDUCTIONS WORKING FOR YOU.

- ☐ CASUALTY DAMAGE TO YOUR CAR, HOME OR OTHER POSSESSIONS NOT REIMBURSED BY INSURANCE (EVEN IF ACCIDENT WAS YOUR OWN FAULT).
- ☐ INTEREST YOU PAY ON INSTALLMENT, OTHER DEBT.
- ☐ SALES TAXES: INCLUDING STATE GAS TAX AND CAR LICENSE FEES.
- ☐ TAXPAYER'S BOX: OTHER HOMEIMPROVEMENT EXPENSE.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. PATRONIZE LAUNDRY AND OR CLEANING CONC'S SHOWING THE SHOP CARD (LEFT).



## NEWEST, RISKIEST 'REFERRAL'

SCHEMES HAVE TRAPPED THOUSANDS IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY INTO BUYING OVERPRICED CARPETS. SOMETIMES FOR OVER \$1000, THE SALESMEN PROMISE BUYERS THEY WILL GET BONUS IF THEY PURCHASE OTHER PROSPECTS INTERESTED IN BUYING CARPETS. THE BONUS ARE RARELY PAID, BUT NEARLY ALL THE BUYERS SIGNED MORTGAGES ON THEIR HOMES FOR THE CARPETS. IN ONE SMALL CITY 50 PARALYSE WERE CAUGHT IN THIS SCHEME. IN ANOTHER TOWN, 20.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. YOUR GUIDE TO BONUS TRICKED INTO SELLING.



## WHOSE COUPON CREDIT BOOKS COST MORE

THAN YOU REALIZE? MANY BIG STORES OFFER BOOKS OF COUPONS WHICH YOU SPEND LIKE CASH IN DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS. FOR A \$40 BOOK YOU'LL BACK \$11 A MONTH FOR SIX MONTHS. BUT SINCE YOUR AVERAGE DEBIT IS ONLY \$35, THE \$6 FEE IS A CHARGE OF 17% FOR SIX MONTHS, AND A TRULY ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OF 34 PER CENT. A HIGH PRICE FOR A SMALL CONVENIENCE.



## SAVE YOUR CREDIT

FOR LARGE ITEMS. SMALL CREDIT PURCHASES ALWAY REQUIRE A HIGHER THAN-USUAL FINANCE CHARGE.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON ALL FURNITURE.



## MUTUAL FUND SALESMEN

DON'T ALWAYS HAVE HOW MUCH YOU CAN LOSE AS WELL AS GAIN. THOSE MONTHLY-PAYMENT "ACCUMULATION" PLANS INVOLVE A SERIOUS FINANCIAL PENALTY IF YOU MUST DISCONTINUE IN THE EARLY YEARS. ONE WORKING MAN RECENTLY PAID \$100 AFTER 16 MONTHS HE GOT BACK \$600.



## NEVER SIGN A CONTRACT

TO BUY MUTUAL-FUND SHARES. YOU CAN ACCOMPLISH THE SAME PURPOSE BY INDICATING YOUR INTENTION TO INVEST \$50 A MONTH, BUT WITHOUT ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT TO DO SO.



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. INSIST ON THE LABEL (LEFT) WHEN ORDERING PHOTO ENGRAVING.



## WHY PAY 20% TO 100% MORE

FOR THE SAME CLEANING PRODUCTS YOU BUY?



## READ THE LABELS

TO KNOW THE INGREDIENTS AND WEIGHTS, YOU'LL SEE, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE MOST WIDELY BOUGHT BLEACH HAS ONLY THE SAME ACTIVE INGREDIENTS AS ALL THE OTHER CHLORINE BLEACHES EVEN THOUGH IT COSTS AS MUCH AS 80 PER CENT MORE. ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THE HIGHLY-ADVERTISED NAME!



**GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER.** WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL, INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. LOOK FOR THE LABEL (LEFT) ON BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS.



## Lash Pa. Slashes in Jobless Pay



Pennsylvania ILGers, led by Ray Shore, manager of the Northeast Department's Hazleton District, protest the Scranton administration's proposed slashes in state unemployment benefits. ILGers distributed leaflets voicing opposition outside the state unemployment insurance office in Hazleton.

## N'East vs. GOP Anti-Jobless Plots

Garment workers throughout Pennsylvania are engaged in a massive campaign to prevent the passage of restrictive unemployment insurance legislation which, if passed, would completely cut off benefits to some workers while sharply reducing benefits to others.

Across the state, rank and file members of the Northeast Department are telephoning, writing and visiting their legislators and local reporters, emphasizing the severe impact the proposals of the Republican Scranton administration would have on both workers and

employers in the garment industry.

The initial results of the drive have greatly encouraged the ILGers. A number of state legislators who previously had been thought to be in Governor Scranton's corner, now

question the advisability of the legislation. In almost every community, the ILGWU members have been joined by other unionists.

Unemployment offices throughout Pennsylvania are being leafleted and picketed with signs reading "Bill Scranton Declares War on Poverty-Stricken," "Bill Scranton, Don't Destroy Our Unemployment Benefits," and "Bill Scranton Declares War on the Unemployed."

## Eastern Region Pact Raises At Bobbie Brooks-Stretchini

An interim agreement covering the 13-month period until renewal of the Bobbie Brooks Inc. national contract has been negotiated at the firm's wholly-owned subsidiary, Stretchini Inc., reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The immediate gains for the company's 160 workers at plants in Port Chester and Larchmont, N.Y., are highlighted by a general 6.6 percent wage boost retroactive to November 4, 1963.

According to Louis Relf, manager of Westchester County Locals 137-149-143, other terms of the pact include 6 1/2% guaranteed paid holidays based on average hourly earnings for the preceding social security quarter, and one week's vacation for workers in employ 6 months or more, based on 2 percent of annual earnings. In addition, the following minimums were established: operators—\$1.55, going to \$1.69 July 1; cutters—\$2.25, going to \$2.45 July 1; markers and graders—\$2.74; spreader-cutter trainees—\$1.80; shipping and receiving—\$1.50; floor—\$1.40.

The pact also provides the Boston Health Director Heads New England Unit Dr. Joseph H. Kaplan, medical director of the Boston ILGWU Union Health Center, was elected president of the New England Industrial Medical Association at the group's convention.

standard Bobbie Brooks health and welfare, retirement and severance package.

The negotiating committee in-

cluded Lewis Shedd, Hazel Reid, Mary Abler, Violet Del Vecchio, Connie Longhardt, Charles Kelley, Karl Pratt and Max Rubinstein.

The pact was ratified at a shop meeting conducted by Eastern Region Administrative Assistant Ray Bramucci on January 30.

## On the Winning Line



Picket line of Plastic Fabricators shop in New Haven, Conn. Total walkout of workers convinced firm to recognize majority status of ILGWU and agree to contract terms with the union.

## Reach Plastic Fabric Eastern Region Pact After Total Walkout

As the result of a one-week walkout which had 100 percent support from some 40 workers at Plastic Fabricators Inc. of New Haven, Conn., the long-time non-union holdout is prepared to pen a first-time ILGWU contract, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The stoppage, which came with sudden swiftness on January 28 when the employer refused to negotiate with representatives of Local 151, has won the workers a major pact highlighted by a general 10 percent wage increase, according to Manager Henry Cooper.

One week after the walkout, with not a single worker having crossed the orderly picket lines, the employer signed a memorandum of contract embodying the following terms:

—A 10 percent wage hike for all workers, or contract minimums, whichever is higher.

—Minimums during the life of the pact to attain \$1.50 an hour for operators, \$1.40 for floor workers and \$2 for cutters.

—A total of 7 guaranteed paid holidays, with 4 coming in the first year of the agreement and the additional 3 in the second year.

—A total of 7 percent employer contributions to the health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds.

## Swift Signs

The drive at the plant, which makes plastic office machine covers, typewriter jackets and allied products, began just a few weeks before the dramatic and victorious climax.

Home visits by organizer Jill Iannone revealed an eagerness and militancy on the part of the workers, and inside of 2 weeks some 98 percent of them had signed ILGWU authorization cards. Several meetings were held and a committee elected to confront the employer with the fact that Local 151 represented a majority of workers in the shop.

It was this committee which called the stoppage when the employer refused to negotiate, and which later bargained on terms of the compact. Key members included Yvonne Buzze, Grace Clinton, Angelina Melendez, Laurette Caron, Genevieve Colmar, Josephine Carotenuto, Grace Clinton and subsequently elected shop chairperson.

Picket line activities were directed by Business Agents Robert McCarthy and Richard Shindler.

## Arbiter Orders Lorrie Lee To Negotiate With the ILG

A dress industry impartial chairman has ruled that a Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania garment plant, which was involved in a strike last August, must enter into contract negotiations with the ILGWU, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

The ruling by G. Allen Dash Jr., impartial chairman of the dress industry in Pennsylvania, involved Lorrie Lee Fashions of Wilkes-Barre. The 65 employees at the plant had struck for a week last summer in a dispute involving the Wilkes-Barre plant and a shop in New York operated by the same concern.

Lorrie Lee Fashions has been ordered to forthwith negotiate a "contractor's agreement" with the Dressmakers' Joint Council with respect to its plant in Wilkes-Barre, and to negotiate a manufacturer's and jobber's contract

with the joint council with respect to its activities as a New York manufacturer. The dispute stemmed from the union's charge that Lorrie Lee was engaged in activity on "strike work." The firm had opened a manufacturer's office in New York which did not have a union contract. As a result of the work stoppage, the employer sought a local court injunction against picketing and instituted an action for damages.

After the union moved the action to the U.S. District Court by raising a jurisdictional issue, the parties agreed to submit the entire matter to arbitration. A number of hearings were held prior to arbitrator Dash's 15-page decision.

The impartial chairman's findings are a complete victory for the union's position. The decision establishes the principle that a corporation cannot enter into a union contract for the contracting of one type of product and, then engage in another type of production under the cover of that particular agreement. In this case, the position of the ILGWU was that an employer in New York must bargain collectively with the union which has jurisdiction over his particular operation in New York and may not do business under the facade of an agreement executed in Pennsylvania which does not cover his particular line of manufacturing.

Representing the ILGWU were Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department and counsel for the union; Arthur Silverblatt and Sidney O. Handler of Harrisburg, and Emil Schlesinger of New York.

## CUTTERS COLUMN

17½-Cent Rise, 35-Hour Week  
In Evan-Picone Cutter Terms

(Continued from Page 3)  
forced for unionization. In time over 700 production and maintenance employees of this long-time non-union hold-out.

The agreement will reduce the workweek for the cutters from 40 to 35 hours in line with the general ILGWU standard. The cutters of the workweek is 35 hours, the hourly rate, under the shorter workweek is raised by 17 cents and work after 7 hours per day is to be paid for at time and one-half.

In addition the cutters will have 6½ guaranteed paid holidays and coverage for health and welfare, retirement and severance payments. Vacation pay will be met by the firm, as heretofore, during 1964 but thereafter the regular welfare payment will be made by the health and welfare fund and, if the sportswear contract should subsequently provide for a second workweek, will be made by the firm, as also to be extended to the cutters of Evan-Picone.

During his report to the Local 10 Executive Committee, Maxine Peltzman commented that the main factor motivating the firm's cutters in seeking unionization was not so much wages, which were not unattractive, but rather the search for security on the job.

This had become strongly impressed upon them when they learned, through experience, that they had no satisfactory recourse against arbitrary and unjustified treatment or discharge by the employer even though they may have worked for the firm for many years.

It was this feeling of insecurity that prompted them to demand to conduct General Secretary-Treasurer Stalberg and seek his help in becoming organized. In view of the failure of past efforts, Stalberg frankly voiced his doubts as to the firmness of these intentions but they assured him of their determination to go all the way he pledged them the union's full support.

In subsequent months the cutters had many meetings called by

REGULAR MEETING  
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Al Tambe, business agent of the Outfit-Cloak and Suit Union, who had been assigned to this work.

The agreement is expected to be signed as an independent contract between Local 10 and the firm covering all 44 cutters. A separate agreement will be made covering about a dozen other employees of the cutting department such as helpers, bundlers, ticklers, etc. who are included in the bargaining unit.

A separate bargaining unit for cutting department employees has been approved in a series of elections in recent years by the NLRB, holding that cutters have special skills and interests separate from other employees and a garment plant may constitute a separate bargaining unit for cutters.

Since cutters occupy a strategic position in the production process in their organization frequently control the entire production of the rest of the workers. It is anticipated, therefore, that the organization of the cutting department of Evan-Picone will be followed by efforts to bring its other workers into the union fold.

## Import Policy

(Continued from Page 4)  
appear producers and give them such an unfair competitive advantage as to make it impossible for American manufacturers to compete with them in domestic markets.

They cannot offset this disadvantage through increased efficiency. The intensity of competition which characterizes the domestic apparel industry currently drives it to operate near the peak levels of efficiency attainable with existing know-how and technology. No doubt the industry offset this low-wage competition with further improvements in machinery and operating methods. Technology and management know-how have been internationalized.

The union spokesmen also brought to the attention of governmental agencies that a great deal of apparel imports is fostered by the unscrupulous domestic interests who seek to evade the labor standards established in this country either through the efforts of organized labor or by legislative action.

If the efforts of these elements are not checked, the industry would result in the reduction in the levels of employment in the domestic apparel and textile industries and in the increasing employment of their workers. For this reason, it was pointed out, there is a need to regulate international trade in this field and to make it orderly as was recommended by President Kennedy, Tariff reduction is not the answer, it only goes to aggravate the existing conditions.

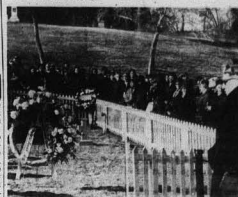
Fete Zierlin on Retiring  
As Chairman of Local 9

Abe Zierlin, chairman of New York City Cloth Finishers' Local 9 since 1949, was feted by members of the local's executive board on January 9 to mark his retirement.

Active in the ILGWU since 1911, Zierlin has served on the local's executive board, vice chairman, and, for several months in 1962, local president.

Extending greetings at the

## Tribute to JFK



Members of N.Y. Local 62 pay their respects to President John F. Kennedy at his gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery.

## '62' in JFK Pilgrimage

Traveling in 4 buses, some 200 members of New York Local 62, accompanied by Manager Mathew Schoenwald, made a memorial pilgrimage to the grave of President John F. Kennedy as part of a visit to Washington during the weekend of January 10.

They were the first contingent of ILGWU to personally pay their respects to the late President at his gravesite in Arlington Cemetery. Flanked by a uniformed honor guard, Schoenwald placed

a large wreath inscribed with the union's name on the grave.

The itinerary also included visits to the White House, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Capitol.

At a special gathering in the auditorium of the Senate Office building, Evelyn Dubner, ILGWU legislative representative, analyzed pending legislation in Congress for the Local 62 members. The Washington visit was topped off by a dinner party in the Hotel Mayflower.

Peltzman 'New Shop' Ruse Flops,  
Arbiter Upholds Cloak on Lockout

Always demonstrating constant vigilance, the union wastes little time in clamping down hard on any employer who uses the devious tactic of liquidating one-firm and setting up another for the illegal purpose of avoiding contractual obligations to the

This was recently highlighted by the impartial chairman and "new firm" was ordered to carry out such contractual obligations. The union against Morris Peltzman and Son, Inc., a member of the New York Coat and Suit Association, for locking out all of its workers.

Representing the union in hearings before the impartial chairman was Vice Pres. Hersch Mendelsohn, general manager of the New York Coat Joint Board. Hyman Lobow, manager of the board's coat and suit department, and attorney Emil Schlesinger.

The firm, owned and operated by Morris Peltzman and his son, at 907 7th Ave. resigned from the employer association. Meanwhile, the sons, Herbert and Seymour, rented space at 512 7th Ave. and opened a "new firm" known as Peltzman Bros. Inc.

As soon as this was discovered, the union filed its complaint with the impartial chairman contending that the so-called new firm organized by the sons was in reality an alter ego of Morris Peltzman and Son, Inc. Therefore, under the terms of the collective agreement with the employer's group, Peltzman Bros. must assume the contractual responsibilities to the former workers of Morris Peltzman and Son, Inc.

Gathering were Vice Pres. Hersch Mendelsohn, Coat Joint Board, general manager, Local Manager Harry Fisher who presided; Max Alexander, local secretary; Jack Kaye, and Samuel Weiss. New local chairman is Aaron Becker, who has been vice chairman.

## Oneita Strikers

(Continued from Page 3)  
mitted unfair labor practices and had refused to bargain in good faith. The strike, involving 100 began July 10, 1963 and is approaching its 36th week.

The final impression created at the hearing, it was clear, was that company witnesses had made a poor impression. On the other hand, it was noted that union witnesses had made a strong case to back up the charges against the firm.

At this point in the proceedings, while findings by the NLRB Trial examiner, Harold K. Summers, are awaited, the strikers have the right to sue the firm for full reinstatement. This they did in a formal communication to the company after the NLRB hearing ended.

## Company's Dilemma

The request surely deepens the dilemma which the company has placed itself.

In view of the evidence presented, the company would face immediate reinstatement of all the strikers is made with full rights, including seniority, the company would be liable to a package of backpay that grows from the day the request was made to the day the company reinstates them.

Because of the company's unfair labor practices it cannot be selected to arbitrate the dispute even though it has replaced about two-thirds of its work force, since the lawsuit, with workbreakers.

If it turns down the offer of reinstatement, the company faces a bill which will grow so heavy that it may very well affect its ability to continue in business. The ultimate decision by the NLRB, the union is confident, will direct the company to bargain in good faith with the union.

The workers thus far have shown a splendid spirit of solidarity without any dissensions and the union will continue its support as long as the strike is required and necessary to achieve needed moral and financial assistance.

Active in directing the strike have been Assistant Regional Director Nick Bonanno and Business Agent Mary Cameron, who has been stationed in Andover during the entire period of the strike.

The union was represented at the hearings by Bonanno and Assistant General Counsel Julius Topol, who also addressed the workers at several meetings explaining the progress of the case and their legal rights to their jobs. Main witnesses in the case against the company were South-East Regional Director E. T. Kehrer, Bonanno and chairlady Hazel McLaughlin.

Irving Abrams Dies of 61;  
Local 102 Business Agt.

Irving Abrams, business agent of New York Local 102, died suddenly on January 27 at the age of 61.

Abrams had been one of the charter members of the union and served as an executive board member, before being appointed to his last post by Herbert Abrams, the local's late manager.

Abrams was active in many political and charitable causes including the Citizens City of the Liberal Party, and the Knights of Pythias.

George H. Irvine, acting manager of the local, expressed the sorrow of both the officers and members on his passing.

Employment of professional and technical workers as a group increased by 42 percent between 1950 and 1960—a rate of growth far above that of all occupational groups.

Few Places Open  
For Second Plane  
In '48' Italy Trip

Demand for places on the "good will" tour to Italy sponsored by the Italian Cloakmakers Local 48 has been so great that a second plane has been chartered for the trip, according to Vice Pres. E. Howard Molteni, local manager.

A limited number of places are available on the first plane, which leaves New York on May 18, 1964, returning June 19. Round trip cost, at Atlanta, will be \$725. This includes 2 days at a first class hotel with meals in Rome and tours of that city. Vice Pres. Molteni said that to avoid disappointment, those interested should make reservations as soon as possible by filling in the request form and mailing it to Salvatore Cutilino, office manager, Local 48 ILGWU, at East 14 Street, New York City.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Local \_\_\_\_\_  
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Lodger No. \_\_\_\_\_

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

# EDITORIAL PAGE



## WAYS AND MEANS

OTHER NATIONS IN OTHER TIMES have experienced simultaneous extremes of wealth and poverty. But in those cases the wealth was concentrated among the few and the poverty was spread among the masses.

Only in America has there been a steady and more or less peaceful redistribution of social wealth which has been manifested chiefly in the growth of our middle class. Yet, there remains a significant imbalance in our economy so long as its production and profits continue to rise at the same time that its unemployed continue to increase.

The special irony of our poverty is that it is not the result of scarcity but persists in the midst of abundance. There is more than enough to go around and from day to day we find new ways to increase our productivity with the same or even less labor.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON INDICATED the source of our difficulty in his Economic Report to the Congress. Certainly, sharing of the national product has become lopsided if, as he declared, there has been a "44 percent increase in corporate profits in less than 3 years," with the prospect of a further rise to come as the result of the proposed tax cut.

AFL-CIO Research Director Nathaniel Goldfinger, looking ahead to the end of 1964, estimates that with productivity rising at a rather rapid pace, profit margins will probably continue to increase somewhat. Such margins, plus an increase in sales and a \$1 billion cut in corporate taxes, will probably boost profits after taxes by about 41 percent in 1964, bringing them to about \$30 billion.

Goldfinger points out that this would mean that for the third straight year corporate profits will have increased twice as fast as total national production.

PRICES ARE THE MAIN MACHINERY through which the increased flow of our rising productivity is shared. The popular charge is that because labor gets too much of the share, prices must rise.

But profits are also a major ingredient of prices. Until now, no great protest has been made over the obvious fact that while increases in labor's share is held down to the rate by which productivity is increased, increases in corporate profits seem to be held down by nothing at all.

If wages are tied into productivity why should not prices and profits be pegged to the same gauge?

The President has raised this problem in his economic message for the simple reason that the prices of most of the goods the nation's consumers need remain level or even shoot higher even though, with increased mechanization and automation, the cost of producing them goes down.

Labor is cautioned to guide itself by the estimated 3.2 percent annual rise in productivity. But no such caution is observed in the matter of profits which keep prices flexible only in an upward direction.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ALSO CHARGED that the average 5.7 percent unemployment rate for 1963 was "intolerable" and that it would take 5 million more jobs to bring the country to full and sustained employment.

Unemployment has risen as corporate profit has risen. Wage increases are tied to productivity increases; perhaps the limit on soaring profits should be the decline in the unemployment rate.

## THE MILLION-DOLLAR CHARITY DODGE

Excerpts from recent Senate speech by Democratic Senator from Illinois.

WHAT IS THE UNLIMITED CHARITABLE deduction which allows some millionaires to escape paying any federal income taxes at all while the ordinary wage earner in the United States has 20 percent of his taxable income withheld at the source week by week?

What is this provision which made it possible for people with incomes of \$1 million, \$2 million and \$5 million a year to pay nothing in federal income taxes and hence nothing to support the government which protects him as it does all others?

THE PROVISION OF THE LAW IS THIS: If the taxes paid and the charitable deductions made in any 1 year exceed 90 percent of the individual's "taxable income," then he can take an unlimited deduction for charitable contributions rather than only the 50 or 30 percent limitation in the law for other people.

The ordinary person cannot deduct more than 20 or 30 percent of his income for he would then

have no income to pay for the necessities of life. But high-income people, by giving away assets which have appreciated in value, can meet the test with little difficulty.



BY MAKING A RELATIVELY SMALL contribution many wealthy people can qualify for the unlimited charitable deductions and can escape taxes altogether. I know of a man with an income in 1 year of about \$28 million who had no taxable income at all.

If a person contributes a capital asset to charity, the individual pays no capital gains tax

## Global Problem: People!

By  
REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN

THE SKYROCKETING OF WORLD population is an utterly new phenomenon, without precedent in history. It may fairly be called a "population explosion," not for scare propaganda but in an honest effort to portray its grim and awesome reality.

IN A LITTLE MORE THAN A CENTURY, the population skyrocketed to its present 3 billion mark. In the next 37 years, it will more than double, according to United Nations demographers, reaching 6.9 billion by the year 2000. In about half a lifetime the population increase will exceed the total achieved in almost a million years!

This means that about 3 births occur every second and about 2 million every



week. Thus the world adds each year a population about the equivalent of Great Britain or France. With the present increase of approximately 2 percent per year, the population will total 50 billion in less than a century and a half. Indeed, if the current rate of growth should continue for 650 years, every inhabitant would have but one square foot of land surface to stand on!

WHAT INCREASES ENORMOUSLY the acuteness of the problem is the fact that the greatest increases in population are occurring in the underdeveloped countries, least able to sustain them. In India, Pakistan, China, Africa and Latin America, where poverty is rampant, the population has soared to new heights. In India, where the people barely survive on an average daily diet of 1,700 calories—only two-thirds of subsistence

level—the yearly growth is equal to the population of Texas.

FEW AMERICANS CAN VISUALIZE the accumulated anguish, torment and degradation which lie behind such poverty. Families with from 5 to 10 children in these underdeveloped countries live in a miserable hut of 1 or 2 rooms with a dirt floor. Riddled with disease, gnawed by hunger, devoid of hope, they seek out a miserable existence rarely free from pain. Their entire life is a struggle simply to stay alive. Such is a picture of the living conditions of millions of families in the underdeveloped countries.

In the past 40 years the population of Latin America doubled and is expected to reach the staggering total of 650 million by the year 2000. The annual per capita income averages but \$289, and the ratio of increased income against population growth is among the worst in the world—worse even than Africa. The annual increase of approximately 3 percent in the population more than nullifies the mere 1 percent increase of the economy.

FROM BEHIND THE MASS OF POPULATION statistics emerge a few simple but grim human facts: One-half of the world's population suffers from outright hunger. Two-thirds suffer from undernourishment. Each day 150,000 people are added to the world's population, and each year the total is increased by 50 million!

How are we to meet this ever-increasing threat to the health, welfare and even the very existence of the race? It would help mightily if nations with abundant resources would help the underprivileged, sharing with them scientific knowledge and technical skills, and thus enable them to achieve a thriving economy of their own. It would enable the peoples of the underdeveloped countries to achieve their "revolution of mounting expectations" without violence and without surrendering their aspirations for freedom and a democratic form of government.

By PAUL DOUGLAS

at all. A person owning a valuable painting could donate it to his private foundation, write off other income against the market value of this painting and still have the use of the painting as a loan from his personal foundation to hang over his mantelpiece. That is a very frequently used form of the tax racket—making a donation of a painting but retaining it during one's lifetime.

A TAXPAYER COULD ALSO MAKE HIMSELF and his wife, and his sons and daughters, and even "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," officers of his private foundation from which they could draw salaries and still qualify this millionaire for the unlimited charitable deduction.

The unlimited charitable deduction is one of the provisions in our tax code which is most abused. The ordinary taxpayer feels a great sense of injustice when he sees these gimmicks which allow millionaires to go tax free while he contributes a minimum of 20 percent of his first \$2,000 of taxable income. The ordinary taxpayer pays for our planes and tanks, and guns, but these millionaires do not.